

No. 315.—No. 18,463.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1911

FIVE CENTS.

BATTLE NEAR JUAREZ

Mexican Cavalry Ambushed
by Insurrectos.

REBELS ON DEFENSIVE

Take Their Position in a Well Pro-
tected Canyon.

AGUA PRIETA AWAITS ATTACK

Federal Force Said to Number Over
1,100 Men, With Several Machine
Guns Reported Approaching.

EL PASO, Tex., April 15.—Fighting, which is believed to be preliminary to a general attack on Juarez, began this morning seventeen kilometers south, near Baucha, and has been in progress all day. The latest information received here late today was that the battle still was in progress, but with what advantage to either side was not stated. Information regarding casualties is equally meager.

Today's fighting opened when 100 federal cavalrymen were ambushed by insurgents. The federals were reinforced by 100 infantry and fifty cavalry from Juarez. The insurgent force is estimated at 600.

The insurgents came from the south on a train and took their position in a well protected canyon, while the federals fought in the open plain. However, the rebels declined to take the offensive throughout the day, being content to meet the federal assaults. Late in the day the federals advanced on field pieces, with which they hoped to be able to dislodge the rebel force.

Shortly before dark a newspaper representative and a Juarez physician returned from the battlefield, bringing with them two wounded federals. They had been informed by a staff officer that several federals had been wounded, but none killed. No information was obtainable on the field as to the insurgent loss.

Juarez Officials Unconcerned.

Juarez officials are making no strenuous preparations for the defense of the city than has been in progress for several days. The commanders insist that they do not believe it is the main rebel army near Baucha, and that an early attack on Juarez is not feared.

In spite of the view, today's fight is closer to Juarez than the battle of Baucha February 6, when Gen. Orozco wrecked the train on which Gen. Baucha was traveling to Juarez with federal reinforcements. The latter again is marching to the relief of Juarez, having left Chihuahua several days ago. Unless he arrives shortly the belief here is the rebels will attack Juarez.

In spite of the view, today's fight is closer to Juarez than the battle of Baucha February 6, when Gen. Orozco wrecked the train on which Gen. Baucha was traveling to Juarez with federal reinforcements. The latter again is marching to the relief of Juarez, having left Chihuahua several days ago. Unless he arrives shortly the belief here is the rebels will attack Juarez.

Protection of Non-Combatants.

However, precautions are being taken by Mexican and United States officials for the protection of non-combatants. Gen. Navarro today notified United States Consul Edwards that an embargo would be placed on the advance of United States troops to the city from Douglas, Ariz., during the battle of Baucha. The embargo would be lifted if the city were taken by the rebels.

Late today American residents east of El Paso collected their belongings and fled across the Mexican line. Mexican military authorities in Juarez state that none of their troops are along the river, and that they are unable to account for the firing.

Attack Upon Agua Prieta by Federals Hourly Expected

AGUA PRIETA, Mexico, April 16.—From all appearances one of the biggest battles of the Mexican revolution is imminent. The federal force advancing upon Agua Prieta was located tonight in the Nacozari valley to the southwest of Agua Prieta. Americans coming from Fronteras passed the federals this afternoon. They are said to number between 1,100 and 1,400 men and have several machine guns and one field piece.

Federal troops numbering in the neighborhood of a thousand were encamped early today at the mouth of a canyon to the west of Agua Prieta. In the first mountain range, and along the route to Cananea. They have moved up in various detachments from the mouth of the canyon to the mouth of the canyon to the west of Agua Prieta. In the first mountain range, and along the route to Cananea. They have moved up in various detachments from the mouth of the canyon to the mouth of the canyon to the west of Agua Prieta.

The rebel commanders have had scouts out today watching for the approach of the federal force. It is believed here that the federal force is being held back for the purpose of attacking the federals from the rear when they attack Agua Prieta.

The insurgents have the utmost confidence that they can repel any army that might attempt to take the city. They are confident that they can repel any army that might attempt to take the city. They are confident that they can repel any army that might attempt to take the city.

Three rebels who were wounded in the fighting at Baucha, near Cananea, applied for permission today to cross the line into Douglas for medical treatment. They were informed that without arms they might cross the line, but would be treated as prisoners and not return to Agua Prieta. They declined to surrender their chance for another fight and made arrangements for surgeons from the United States side to go to Agua Prieta and treat them.

Americans Among the Rebels.

In the rebel ranks in Agua Prieta are at least forty Americans. The personnel of the rebel army also includes Yaqui and Miami Indians, Chinese and Japanese. The insurgents are said to have a machine gun which probably will be manned by Americans.

Balassaria Garcia, the insurgent commander in chief, is a picturesque character. He has a crippled right leg and looks like the picture of the one-time famous Gen. Santa Ana. He wears a broad sash of Mexican national colors and carries a cottonwood cane.

Three rebels who were wounded in the fighting at Baucha, near Cananea, applied for permission today to cross the line into Douglas for medical treatment. They were informed that without arms they might cross the line, but would be treated as prisoners and not return to Agua Prieta. They declined to surrender their chance for another fight and made arrangements for surgeons from the United States side to go to Agua Prieta and treat them.

BRILLIANCE TO REIGN

Crowning of King George Will
Equal Other Coronations.

PLANS ALMOST COMPLETE

Details for Event Under Supervision
of the Duke of Norfolk.

CEREMONY AT WESTMINSTER

Archbishops of Canterbury and York
to Officiate—Members of Roy-
alty to Be Present.

LONDON, April 15.—The multitudinous details connected with the coronation of King George and Queen Mary at Westminster Abbey June 22 have been practically settled under the supervision of the earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and his advisers. The actual crowning of both the king and the queen will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, while the Archbishop of York will preach the coronation sermon.

In every feature the ceremony will at least equal in brilliance any previously held, with representatives from every part of the empire, foreign and colonial representatives, peers and peeresses and members of parliament and their ladies in attendance.

King George, with his consort, on entering the abbey, will proceed immediately to the choir of the abbey on the south side of the altar. The presentation of the sword to the people for recognition, a survival of the ancient Teutonic use of popular election, will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then his majesty will proceed to the four corners of the theater, receiving the acclamations of the congregation.

Takes Oath Kneeling.

Next comes the litany, sung by two bishops, after which the archbishop begins the communion service, followed by the sermon. On its conclusion the king, having already made the declaration, from which has been eliminated the clause anathematizing the Roman Catholic belief, takes the oath kneeling at the altar and signs it. Then follows the anointing of the king with oil, a ceremony which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

Placing of Crown Completes Ceremony.

The placing of the crown, received with cries of "God save the king" within the abbey, and the sounding of trumpets and firing of guns without, completes the ceremony. The crown is traditionally known as that of St. Edward, but it has been frequently made afresh. A solemn benediction for the king and his people is followed by the introduction and anointing of the queen.

Anointing and crowning of the queen is a short and simple ceremony. Queen Mary will be anointed on the head only. She is then invested with the ring, the crown is placed upon her head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

After the anointing the king is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin. The crown is placed upon his head and she is crowned with the crown of St. Edward, which is believed to be of ancient origin.

REBELS FORMED

Old Antagonisms Forgotten in
Reciprocity Fight.

NOTED TRIO HOLDS CONFAB

Cannon and Dalzell, "Regulars," in
Accord With Davis, "Progressive."

OPPOSE THE CANADIAN TREATY

McCall, Republican, and Kitchin,
Democrat, Support the Measure.
Situation in the House.

A spectacle was presented in the House of Representatives yesterday that caused all republicans, regulars and progressives alike, to sit up and take notice. It was nothing more nor less than a conference between Representative Charles R. Davis of Minnesota, a progressive, on the one hand, and Representatives Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, regulars, on the other. Not only did these three members confer, but it was disclosed during the course of the day that Representatives Cannon, Davis and Dalzell have formed a hard and fast alliance in opposition to the Canadian trade agreement.

Now the strange thing about the fraternization of these three members is soon told. In the first place it is recalled that Representative Davis was in at the birth of the republican insurgent movement in Congress. In fact, there were times when Mr. Davis represented the whole insurgent movement. This was before Murdock of Kansas, Leutort of Wisconsin and other progressive leaders appeared in the House. Only a few years ago Mr. Cannon, then Speaker, removed Davis from the committee on agriculture on the ground that Mr. Cannon did not believe that the Minnesotan was a good republican.

Dalzell Shares Prejudice.

Mr. Dalzell shared Speaker Cannon's prejudice against Mr. Davis. In fact, until yesterday neither Mr. Cannon nor Mr. Dalzell had spoken to Representative Davis for more than three years. There was a feeling of positive animosity between Mr. Davis and the two leaders. The Minnesotan criticized them in public speech and interview, and he was one of the pet aversions of Speaker Cannon for a long time.

Now all is changed. The three republicans named have come together. Messrs. Cannon, Dalzell and Davis are directing the republican fight against Canadian reciprocity. Mr. Davis is acting as the lieutenant of Messrs. Cannon and Dalzell. Yesterday Mr. Dalzell accused Mr. Davis, saying "Davis, tell me, how can you assist me in alloting time to the republicans who want to speak against this bill?"

"Yes," piped up Uncle Joe, who was sitting nearby, "give Davis all the time he wants. He is a good fellow."

Evidence Was Forthcoming.

And it soon became evident that this was the fact. Mr. Davis took a seat directly in front of Mr. Dalzell. Uncle Joe crossed the aisle. On several occasions Mr. Davis broke into a debate with denunciation of the pending bill as a blow at the farmers of the country. Uncle Joe and Mr. Dalzell applauded and bowed their heads approvingly.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a republican, who is supporting the bill, told a good story yesterday about the reconciliation of Messrs. Cannon, Dalzell and Davis. He said: "He congratulated me on my ally, Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, who is in support of the administration measure."

He wanted to congratulate you on your new alliance, Uncle Joe," I replied. "Uncle Joe looked puzzled. "I explained, "I mean," I said, "I guess honors are about even."

Davis and Kitchin Clash.

Representative Davis crossed swords with Representative Kitchin in debate yesterday. Mr. Kitchin is an orator of the rough and tumble order. He rejoices in controversy. Messrs. Davis and Kitchin got in a squabble over the price of wheat. Mr. Davis was contending that the price was made at Liverpool. Mr. Kitchin denied this. Mr. Davis suggested that if Mr. Kitchin sometimes gave opinions on subjects they knew little about.

In other words, upon subjects they know nothing about," replied Mr. Kitchin. "If so, I am going to yield to the gentleman and let him talk. If the gentleman wants to learn the truth today, I want really to learn something about wheat and the tariff on agricultural products. And if he puts them in his mind, he will learn."

But Little Variance in Prices.

Mr. Kitchin declared that the price of wheat in Canada and in the United States did not vary much. He denied in the most positive manner the assertion of Mr. Davis that wheat grown in Minnesota and the Dakotas, of precisely the same quality as wheat grown in Canada, would bring 10 or 11 cents in the Canadian market.

Mr. Davis again went after Mr. Kitchin, but he later declined to yield. "The gentleman can make these statements in his own speech," replied the North Carolina member. "Of course I can say exactly why the gentleman wants to put them in my speech. He is ambitious and he knows my speech will read better if he puts them in his speech nobody will read them, except himself and his secretary."

ESCAPES WATERY TOMB.

WINS FINAL GOLF ROUND.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Defeats P. S. McLaughlin at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15.—W. C. Fownes, Jr., the national amateur champion, was an easy winner in today's semi-final and final rounds of the third annual mid-April golf tournament, defeating his father, Henry C., in the morning and P. S. McLaughlin, of Wyckoff, in the afternoon.

The consolation winner was N. S. Hurd of the Oakmont Club. In the second division Dr. H. C. Perkins of Lowell won from O. B. Wyckham of Cleveland, and Rev. T. A. Cheatham of Salisbury captured the consolation from Mason Evans of Mahoning.

A summary of play in the first division follows: President's cup, first division, semi-final—Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, beat H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 11 up and 3 to play. Final—Fownes, Jr., beat McLaughlin, 11 up and 4 to play.



AN EASTER PARADE.

NEW SENATORS DINED

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

President Taft Greeted Fifteen
Incoming Members of Up-
per House of Congress.

President Taft got acquainted with the new senators—republicans and democrats alike—last night at a dinner at the White House, given by him especially for the purpose of meeting the new members of the upper house of Congress.

There were fifteen senators present, and six were accompanied by their wives. In addition to the senators, the other guests were Gov. Charles S. Dineen of Illinois; the Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. H. H. Hill; the Secretary to the President and Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Eckstein, Mrs. Eugene Stafford, Miss Morgan, Miss Helen W. Taft, Henry Taft, Frederick Eckstein and Maj. Archibald Butt.

The main dining room of the Executive Mansion was handsomely decorated with palms and the table decorations were golden gate roses and maldenhair fern.

New Senators Present.

The new senators present were Senator and Mrs. William E. Chilton, Senator Asie J. Gronna, Senator Charles F. Johnson, Senator John W. Kern, Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Senator and Mrs. George P. McLean, Senator and Mrs. James E. Martin, Senator Henry L. Myers, Senator Miles Ponderexter, Senator and Mrs. Altee Pomeroy, Senator and Mrs. James A. Reed, Senator Charles E. Townsend, Senator and Mrs. Clarence W. Watson, Senator John Sharp Williams and Senator John D. Works.

During the evening Haydn-Gunter, a violinist of Munich, Ind., entertained the guests with a recital. He played the following selections: "Toccata" Wieniawski, "Cannonetta Dambrowski" and "Capriccio Saravate." Mrs. Dorothy Houchen Baxter of this city was accompanist.

SHIP HAS A LIVELY VOYAGE.

Murder, Suicide and Fire Recorded on the Log.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A murder, a suicide and a fire which raged five days were recorded in the log of the British freight steamer Headley, which reached New York today from Montevideo. The ship's crew of thirty-seven Chileans, offered by British sailors, fought the battle in the bunkers and with their last ounce of strength extinguished it.

The murder occurred twelve days later, when a Chinese sailor seized the boat's wheel and was killed by a hatchet. The sailor then jumped overboard to his death, still grasping his weapon.

WINS FINAL GOLF ROUND.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., Defeats P. S. McLaughlin at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15.—W. C. Fownes, Jr., the national amateur champion, was an easy winner in today's semi-final and final rounds of the third annual mid-April golf tournament, defeating his father, Henry C., in the morning and P. S. McLaughlin, of Wyckoff, in the afternoon.

The consolation winner was N. S. Hurd of the Oakmont Club. In the second division Dr. H. C. Perkins of Lowell won from O. B. Wyckham of Cleveland, and Rev. T. A. Cheatham of Salisbury captured the consolation from Mason Evans of Mahoning.

A summary of play in the first division follows: President's cup, first division, semi-final—Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, beat H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 11 up and 3 to play. Final—Fownes, Jr., beat McLaughlin, 11 up and 4 to play.

FIERY LIQUID FATAL

Molten Metal Causes Deaths
of Six Employees.

THIRTEEN WORKERS INJURED
FRAUDS DECIDED DIFFERENTLY
BY DIFFERENT JUDGES.

Accident at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia.

PLUG IN CONTAINER BURNS OUT

Vessel Tilts and Hot Steel Pours Out Upon the Men in Solid Stream.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Six employees were killed, one was fatally injured and twelve others seriously hurt at the Midvale steel works at Wayne Junction this afternoon, when a huge container filled with molten steel gave way, the fiery liquid pouring or splashing over more than a score of the employees.

Fatally injured: Patrick Cunningham. Among the seriously injured: John H. Midvale, who was injured in the leg, and who may die, is Bryan Glynn.

Tons of Hot Steel.

The accident occurred in what is known as open hearth No. 1. Several tons of the molten steel had been poured into a huge container, and it was being slowly propelled along a traveling crane across the shop to waiting molds. More than twenty men were under and around it, and the huge vessel with long tongue, when, without warning, a plug in the bottom of the container burned out and the molten steel instantly began pouring through the hole.

It spluttered and splashed over some of the men and they were compelled to get out of the tongue. In this releasing, their hold the huge kettle became unsteady, and in the next instant it tilted over and poured down a solid stream of molten steel. Seven of the workmen were caught almost directly under the full flood of the fiery stuff, but all except one, James Tobin, managed to get from under the container.

Burned to a Crisp. Tobin dropped in his tracks and burned to a crisp. The big whistle of the Midvale works brought prompt assistance and those who were not seriously burned were treated in the emergency hospital within the works, while ambulances rushed the others, who were horribly burned, to the Germantown Hospital. A quick examination showed the physicians that nothing could be done to save any of the men and four of them died within a short time of each other.

The physicians say there is no hope for Cunningham. All the victims taken to the hospital were in a terrible condition. Their clothing was burned, and in taking it off patches of skin and flesh came with it.

IDEAL WEATHER PROMISED.

Predictions of the Official Forecaster For Today.

Fair weather, with temperature ranging between 60 and 70 degrees and light westerly winds, in the forecast given out by the official forecaster for Easter Sunday.

Speaking from the standpoint of the layman, the day "will be fine."

Easter Sunday's fashion parades all over the country will be favored with clear weather. For the District of Columbia ideal conditions are promised.

ALASKA CASES WILL GO

TO THE SUPREME COURT

Same Points on Alleged Land
Frauds Decided Differently
by Different Judges.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 15.—United States District Judge Frank Rudkin today overruled the demurrer of the defendants in the Doughton Alaska land-fraud case, taking direct issue with United States Judge Hanford of Seattle, who had decided the same point in favor of the defendants in the Sir Edward Stracey case, in Seattle.

The defendants in the Doughton case are Harry White of Los Angeles, Cal., former mayor of Seattle; Charles A. McKendall of Washington; Raymond Brown and William L. Dunn of Spokane and Charles M. Doughton of Pearson, Wash.

They were indicted last October for alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States out of local coal lands in the Kayak mining district of Alaska. Brought to trial here, the defendants demurred to the indictment, claiming that it did not allege a crime and that the law of 1873, which the defendants were charged with having violated, did not apply to Alaska.

After the Spokane arguments the Stracey trial, in which the defendants were accused of crimes made by the defense, was begun before Judge Hanford, in Seattle. There the defendants did not demur, but raised the same points as in the Spokane case and asked Judge Hanford to instruct the jury to acquit.

Judge Hanford handed down a decision which denied the request, but sustained the demurrer in part and granted the defense. Afterward, by agreement of counsel, the Stracey indictments were quashed and a record made up for review by the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

Judge Rudkin's decision today will have no effect on the general Alaska coal situation or the Doughton case. Every case is held in abeyance pending the Supreme Court's decision.

LONDON TAXIS MAY STRIKE.

Drivers Protest Against Increased Price of Petrol.

LONDON, April 15.—London is threatened with a taxicab strike. Two thousand drivers held a mass meeting tonight and adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the owners' federation in increasing the price of petrol.

The situation is the result of the refusal of the government to reduce the petrol tax of 3½ pence a gallon. Taxicab owners thereupon proposed that the fares should be raised from 8 to 10 pence for the first mile. The drivers declined to accept this, on the ground that they would lose money owing to rising expenses. Then the owners issued an ultimatum that unless fares were increased the petrol tax would be charged to the drivers.

Representatives of the men's union declared that if the ultimatum was not withdrawn a general strike would be ordered. There are about 7,000 taxicab drivers in the city.

THIRTY-FIVE-DAY RECORD.

Passengers by Rail to Pacific Coast Number 85,000.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Statistics issued by transcontinental railroads today showed that 85,000 persons traveled from east to west on the railroads during the thirty-five-day period ending April 10.

The figure exceeded by 15,000 the number going west in 1910 and broke all previous records.

ARGUES FOR FARMER

Asher Hinds Says He Must Be
Protected.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY PACT

Mr. Kitchin Presents Opening Argument for the Agreement.

INTERRUPTIONS ARE FREQUENT

Pictures President as Coming to
Democrats on Bended Knees.
Vote Expected Wednesday.

The opening arguments for and against the Canadian reciprocity bill were made in the House yesterday. Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, one of the leading democratic speakers, addressed the House for three hours in favor of the measure, arraigning the republican argument of the protection of the farmer and characterizing it as "humbly" and "unintelligent."

Following him, Asher Hinds of Maine, for sixteen years the parliamentary clerk of the House, made his first speech as a member of that body, and aligned himself in opposition to the treaty in an address devoted to the support of protection, for the farmers of the nation. The reciprocity treaty, he said, menaced national prosperity in threatening to take away from the farming communities the protection to their products necessary to their continued prosperity and development.

It was a day full of interesting debate and incident. Mr. Kitchin, skillful in repartee, drew frequent interruptions from the republican side and kept the House in a turmoil. He paced up and down the main aisle of the House, arraigning the leaders of the republican side who have fought for the protective principle, paying particular attention to Representative Leutort of Wisconsin. He pictured President Taft as coming to the democrats on bended knees to solicit their support. The success of the President's desire for reciprocity with Canada depended on the democrats, he said.

Pictures Taft on His Knees.

"Oh, my friends," said Mr. Kitchin, with eloquent gesture, "how the vicissitudes of American politics humiliate the pride of even a President. We were impossible obstructionists, and we utterly failed in anything that was sensible, and before we had time to get a great political organization is cold upon his lips, the desperate necessities of a discredited administration send this President bended knees before the republican majority."

Interruptions from insurgent republican members injected much interesting debate into the Kitchin speech. He was asked if he would vote for free lumber, and he suggested less protection on cotton goods and like reductions of the tariff.

"I will vote for free lumber," said Mr. La Follette of Washington, whom Mr. Kitchin had charged with representing the lumber interests, "if you will vote for free sugar."

"A right said Mr. Kitchin, 'I'll vote for both of them.'"

"Will you vote to put all